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GOVERNOR's MESSAGE.

ALBANY, *January* 5, 1830.

This day, at 2 o'clock, Lieut. Gov. THROOP transmitted to both houses of the Legislature, the following

MESSAGE:—

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and the Assembly,

In compliance with the constitution, I proceed to lay before you the condition of the state, and to suggest for your consideration such matters as I deem conducive to its welfare.

In looking back upon the past year, we see abundant reason to be thankful to almighty God, for having spared us from the ravages of disease, for having prospered the industry of the country, and for having made us conscious of our national advantages, and content with our condition.

Although in some sections of the state an unusual excitement has prevailed, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that it has not originated in a desire to change our constitution, or in a distrust of the integrity of our laws; but in an honest zeal overflowing its proper boundaries, misdirected in its efforts, and carrying into public affairs matters properly belonging to social discipline. Such feelings cannot long exist beyond the limits of their proper sphere of action; and it is a source of gratification, that in this instance they give evidence of speedily subsiding into their natural and healthful channel.

One of the most important incidents to a government resting upon the public will, and peculiar to it, is the constant observation of the public eye, and its rigid scrutiny into the conduct of public functionaries; tending to keep them within the limits of their authority, and in the active performance of the duties pertaining to their important trusts. No officer is so high or so humble, as not to be awed by its presence, or to be made concious of its power. This searching operation is prompt to detect abuses, to discover impure motives, and to expose offenders to the corrective tribunal. Our fellow-citizens are sufficiently enlightened to know all the advantages they enjoy under the government of their choice; they have manifested an increasing attachment to it, and have been conspicuously auxiliary in supporting the laws and constituted authorities, and in promoting measures for improving the condition of the state.

From the period of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, we have progressed in testing the federal system, with cautious steps, under the guidance of instructed public sentiment; and although doctrines have, from time to time, been honestly advanced, and incipient measures taken, at variance with constitutional restrictions, and deemed adverse to the true interests of the people, they have found a prompt corrective in the public voice. During the present administration, the sound sense, enlightened views, and ardent patriotism of the Executive, leave no room to doubt, that the known landmarks of the constitution will be respected, that the sovereignty of the states will not be violated, and that measures, warranted by plain constructions only, will be pursued in direct reference to the public good.

We are, happily, at peace with all the world; and relying upon the spirit of justice which has always dictated our dealings with other nations, and continues to influence our national councils, we have great reason to hope that all causes of complaint against foreign powers will be amicably removed, and that we shall not soon be called upon to rally around our national head, to enforce our just claims, or resist unjust aggressions. In a state of peace, the financial resources of the general government greatly exceed the amount required for its ordinary expenses; and under a system of strict economy, and with a due regard to so desirable an event, our national debt, which was incurred during the revolutionary and late wars, will, in the course of five or six years at most, be extinguished. Our government will then present a new claim to the affections of its citizens, and to the admiration of the world, founded upon the novel spectacle of a great nation paying off a great national debt.

In the course of my administration, I have been repeatedly called upon to exercise the constitutional power of pardoning convicts. The painful duties connected with that trust, I have endeavoured to perform with a due regard to the objects of punishment; and I have, in many instances, been compelled to resist the most earnest and affecting appeals to my sympathy, supported often by petitions signed by the most intelligent citizens, and those whose official stations have given them the best opportunities of knowing the unworthiness of the suppliants. During the past year, there have been four convictions for murder, in each of which executions have taken place. But I have pardoned from the state-prison, twenty-eight convicts. Nearly all those pardons were granted in cases, where, first, great doubts of guilt were certified to me by the courts before whom the convictions took place, and those doubts appeared to me to be well founded, on examining a full statement of the cases; secondly, on personal examination, and enquiry of the keepers of the prison and the presiding judges, as to certain convicts for whom petitions had not been presented, I deemed them fit objects of mercy; and thirdly, from want of sufficient latitude of discretion in the courts, sentences too severe were necessarily imposed.

The punishment of criminals is one of the most interesting subjects which can engage the attention of the legislature; and although our criminal code has been recently very ably revised, and its features much softened, yet I consider it my duty to bring it again to your notice. We have been gradually relaxing the severity of punishments, until our laws relating to them have a decided character of mildness; still it behooves us to consider, whether the great objects of punishment will not be better attained by further mitigations.

We derive our classification of crimes from the English laws; and many of their distinctions have arisen from the state of society, and the structure and peculiar policy of that government. It is a serious question, whether the moral turpitude of crimes, or the policy of the government, requires that the existing artificial gradations should continue to influence, to their present extent, the punishments prescribed for them.

Our revised code imposes the punishment of death for arson of the first degree; and empowers the court to imprison for life, for certain kinds of rape, mayhem, attempt to poison, arson, burglary, forgery, robbery and murder. I submit to your consideration, whether the punishment by death ought to be extended beyond the crimes of treason and murder; and whether it is politic to imprison for life in any case, except on second conviction. I am persuaded from observation, that a period of ten years' imprisonment in our best regulated state-prisons, is, in most cases, sufficient to subdue the moral, mental or physical faculties of the most obdurate man. An imprisonment for life is rarely, if ever, where the convict's life is not near its natural close, or unexpectedly terminated, carried into effort. The public sympathy becomes awakened in behalf of the most atrocious life convict; and if he is imprisoned on a first conviction, pious and humane hopes are entertained that he is a renewed man, and that the discipline of the prison has purified his heart, and has corrected his evil propensities. These considerations are urged with zeal for his pardon, after a brief imprisonment, and have been so far successful, that I can assert from an inspection of the prison books, that there are now in the prison at Auburn comparatively few of that class of convicts, who have served a longer period than five years.

One of the great objects of punishment, is the reformation of the offender. It has been the hope of the philanthropist, and I indulge the belief, that it has now become, to a certain extent, the feasible object of the legislator. An amount of punishment which will receive the sanction of public feeling, executed to its full extent, will have a more salutary effect in restraining crime, than greater severity, which enlists public sympathy into the service of those combined outlaws, who make it a part of their operations to procure pardons for their associates in crime. We can indulge but a faint hope of reformation in one, who has suffered a term of punishment in a state-prison, without correction of his evil propensities; and the public owes it to the safety of the citizens, to shut out from the world, in most cases for life, those who are returned to prison on second convictions.

As intimately connected with this subject, I earnestly solicit your attention to the condition of our county gaols, and the punishment of petty offences. The greatest defect in our former mode of treating state convicts, was the necessity of imprisoning them, of all ages and grades of crime, in the same room, whereby they mutually contaminated each other; and those who entered fresh in crime, came out adepts in all the arts of mischief. Success has crowned our efforts to correct this evil in our state-prisons, by means of separate dormitories, and associated silent labour; but our work will be incomplete until our county gaols cease to be the primary schools of vice. As they are now constructed, the novice, the youthful transgressor, and the merely suspected, are crowded into rooms with the petty convict, the old marauder, the confederate, and the graduate of many prisons. Secluded from observation, and compelled to be idle, they indulge in wicked discourse, and such social vices as are within their means of enjoyment: Here, the arts of accomplished deeds of villany are communicated, and illustrated by tales of adventures, and all the captivating minutiæ of heroic and eventful lives, until the novice becomes initiated into the mysteries of crime, and waits impatiently for an opportunity to commence a career of wickedness. I submit to your consideration the propriety of enlarging the provisions of the revised laws, so as to prepare the way for executing a plan of separating offenders, confined in county prisons on sentences, from those who are committed on suspicion; providing separate dormitories for all; and for the regular daily employment of convicts at some useful trades. By these means, the county expenses of prisons, as well as the amount of crime, would be very much diminished.

The expense to counties, under our present system of supporting convicts in county gaols, is very considerable; and those who have experience in the proceedings of criminal courts, know, that very inadequate punishments are frequently inflicted for misdemeanors, in consideration of the burdens which a protracted imprisonment imposes.

The convictions for petit larceny, second offence, are very numerous, and constitute a large proportion of the inmates of our state-prisons. There are now in the state-prison at Auburn, eighty-one of that class of convicts (a great proportion of them boys, from twelve to twenty years of age, and blacks, male and female) out of six hundred and twenty-seven—the whole number confined there; and fifty-seven out of five hundred and eighty-four, the whole number of convicts now in the state-prison at Sing-Sing. Persons are convicted, a second time, for trifling larcenies, and often sent to the state-prison, it is believed, to relieve a neighbourhood of a pauper, or of an idle or troublesome person. Should they be included in the county arrangements, it might save the state much expense hereafter, in the multiplying or enlarging our magnificent and costly edifices for state convicts.

The evils of county gaols, to which I have alluded, are more apparent in our large cities, where great numbers of all conditions are huddled together in an atmosphere most pestilential in its physical and moral effects. The experiment for remedying these evils, might be made there, and the propriety of extending the principle to other counties, or several associated counties, determined. So far as relates to the punishment of petty convicts, the city of New-York has already erected a building upon this plan.

I advert with great satisfaction to the high state of improvement, and prosperous condition, of our state-prisons. That at Sing-sing is not yet finished, but the prison at Auburn has been in operation a sufficient time to enable us to judge of the influence of our system of prison discipline in reforming offenders, and its bearing upon the finances of the state. The reputation which this system has already acquired, not only with our sister states, but in Europe, is a matter of just state pride; and should stimulate us to further endeavours to aid the cause of humanity at large, by the influence of our example. The radical vice of old prisons is corrected in the plan of our buildings, which are constructed with a separate dormitory for every convict. Workshops are built in long lines. The convicts are employed, during the day, at all the various mechanic arts; and each man may be put to that business which suits his capacity, his health, and former habits of life. They are kept in small companies, constantly under the eye of a keeper, who has charge over them from the time they leave their cells in the morning, until they are returned to them in the evening. A secret avenue surrounds the workshops at Auburn, where, by means of small glass openings, each convict, as well as the keeper over him, may be seen at any time. Thro' this avenue strangers are constantly introduced to see the convicts, and the superior keepers patrol them at pleasure, without the convicts or subordinate keepers being conscious of their presence. The convicts are provided with all the necessaries of life, subjected to reasonable hours of labour, not suffered to speak during the day, and returned at night to solitude and darkness, to reflect upon their past misspent life, and form resolutions for future amendment.

To aid these operations of the mind, the ignorant are instructed by means of suitable schools, and a minister of the gospel, supported by the state, employs portions of his time in visiting and conversing with the convicts, at their cells, and performing divine service with them collectively, at stated times. They enjoy, by regular and suitable alternations of labour and rest, all the comforts which are compatible with their condition. They exhibit a remarkable appearance of health, and work with industry and apparent cheerfulness. These are the powerful means which are brought to bear upon their reformation, and produce a submissive and penitential state of feeling.

From the old, and long practised culprit, it is vain to expect reform, by human means; but the inquiries which have been judiciously and extensively made, to ascertain the effects of our prison discipline upon those who have been subjected to it, have resulted in establishing the fact, that nearly all who were young, and convicted for first offences, or whose crimes have proceeded from ignorance, intemperance and idleness, have become useful members of society.

The experience of the prison at Auburn, also shows, what has reasonably been doubted heretofore, that the labour of the convicts may be made to supply the expenses of the establishment. During the last three or four years, the earnings of the convicts have produced a surplus, after paying for the supplies and government of the prison; and it is fair to infer, that hereafter the funds of the state will be relieved from that hitherto most oppressive burden.

It however must not be forgotten, that very much of the success of these establishments depends upon the ability of the persons placed at their head. Thus far the state has been exceedingly fortunate in being able to command the services of gentlemen of the highest respectability and talents.

To preserve what is good; to correct what is evil; to amend where errors have been committed; to know that the officers of the prison are faithful, and that the commissioners and inspectors are attentive and discreet in all things entrusted to them, and to make the two institutions conform to each other, and to place both on the best foundations, I conceive there is a manifest propriety in the legislature appointing, from time to time, a committee from their body, to visit both prisons. I recommend it at this time with the more confidence, because it is not now a new measure, two such committees having been heretofore appointed, and because the Sing-Sing prison will soon be finished, and placed under a new discipline.

Among the preventives, as well as correctives, of crimes, may be placed many of those charitable institutions, which owe their origin to the enterprise and liberality of benevolent individuals, with timely contributions on the part of the state. In these efforts, the city of New-York, containing within itself, as well abundant objects of charity, as a great proportion of the population, intelligence, benevolence and wealth of the state, is proudly conspicuous. The infant schools, orphan asylum and house of refuge, are among the most useful of these institutions.

The infant schools are of recent introduction, and although the means of the society are not adequate to the wants of that portion of the destitute who are the objects of their care, yet sufficient has been done to prove its exceeding usefulness. This noble charity is looked upon with great interest by those who feel for suffering humanity, and who have enlightened notions of the effect of early impressions on the human mind.—They receive into these schools the children of the poorest class of the city population, who would probably be overlooked in the great mass of human beings, and be suffered to grow up in ignorance and vice, but for that active charity which seeks to do good. Children are received at the early age of eighteen months, and taken care of during the day, while such of their mothers as are well disposed, pursue their daily labours.—None but those who have witnessed the discipline of these schools and its effects, can have an adequate idea of the amount of useful knowledge which can be conveyed, by an ingenious and novel mode of instruction, into the minds of these small children. It is to be hoped that the attention of humane individuals will be more effectually directed to this subject, and that by their contributions, and suitable aid from the legislature, the amiable ladies who have these institutions in charge, may be enabled to extend their care to all who are in a condition to need it.

Benevolent institutions of this kind, properly belong to our great towns. In the country and smaller towns, individual distress becomes known, and is relieved by individual exertions; and there are are not usually a sufficient number of persons at leisure, to conduct schools of this description.

Of the same character, and equally creditable to the ladies who patronise and direct it, and equally deserving of public encouragement, is the orphan asylum of the city of New-York. Children who are destitute of parents, friends and home, are sought out and placed there, where their natural wants are provided for, and they are instructed in the elements of learning and the principles of good behaviour, until they are of sufficient age to be bound out to proper service.

The house of refuge was established by an association for the reception of juvenile vagrants and delinquents, and receives minor convicts from every part of the state.—They are there kept under a strict and wholesome discipline, and are instructed in trades, and in the rudiments of education, until they are sufficiently reformed to be bound out or discharged.

Those institutions, together with the several kindred establishments in other cities and large towns, many of which are entitled to equal commendation, and the numerous charity and sunday schools throughout the state, are exerting a great power in the prevention of pauperism and crime. In this country, where labour is well rewarded, and the means of comfortable, nay, luxurious subsistence, are within the reach of every one not disabled by disease or old age, it is manifest, that the greater part of pauperism and crime results from idleness and intemperance, and that want of instruction, and bad example, are the primary causes of these vices. The institutions which I have noticed, strike at the root of the evil. Most of them have been liberally patronised by the state, and some of them have received all the aid which their exigencies demand.

Among the numerous other charitable institutions which adorn the city of New-York, those for the education of the deaf and dumb, and for the care and restoration of insane persons, stand conspicuous. They have been cherished by the legislature, and will not cease to be the interesting objects of its regard. But it is deserving of consideration, whether the poor of the latter class are sufficiently provided for by our laws.

By the census of 1825, it was ascertained that there were at that time, eight hundred and nineteen insane persons in the state. Of these two hundred and sixty-three were of sufficient ability to pay for their own support; two hundred and eight were in gaol, or supported by charity; leaving three hundred and forty-eight insane paupers at large, a terror to others, and suffering, in addition to mental derangement, all the privations attending penury and want. The condition of those under poor-house regulations, or confined in gaols, is, if possible, worse. No person of sensibility can look upon these sufferers, in their small cells, surrounded by a bad atmosphere, sometimes chained to the walls, and witness their dejected or wild despairing looks, or frantic madness, without a feeling of horror. No restoration can be hoped for under such circumstances. Indeed, the instances are not rare, of persons slightly deranged, becoming incurable maniacs by these injudicious means. The contrast of their condition, with those in the lunatic asylum of New-York, is very striking. In the latter place, every thing is spacious, cleanly, and pleasant to the eye; the inmates are suffered to be at liberty, and range in the open air, within an enclosed yard.—They are treated with kindness, and their innocent whims indulged. The consequence is, that many who are placed there, are restored to reason, and discharged, after a short period, to enjoy the society of their friends. It speaks much in favour of the ability of the keepers, attendants and superintendents, of that interesting institution, that during my visit there last summer, but one, out of sixty or seventy then under their care, was in close confinement.

But that institution is not designed for general charity. It receives those only who are able to pay for their support, and such paupers as are sent by the authorities of the several towns, and paid for out of the poor fund, at a certain price, stipulated by law.—I submit to your consideration, the propriety of establishing an asylum for the gratuitous care and recovery of that most destitute class of the human family, who are suffering from a darkened understanding, and the evils of poverty, at the same time.

While roaming at large, they are dangerous to the personal safety of the citizens, and many crimes of the deepest die have been excused, on the plea of mental alienation. The ties of natural affection frequently impel relatives who are struggling with poverty themselves, to afford that relief which is a public rather than a private duty.

Our poor laws, originally founded upon the English system, were pregnant with all its evils. Conflicts between towns, relative to the settlement of the poor, were accompanied by expensive litigations; paupers were suffered to idle at private lodgings; and those who demanded care and kindness, frequently suffered from neglect and cruelty, without the means of redress.

A few years since, an entire revision of the system took place. Counties were authorised by law to purchase farms, and erect houses upon them, for the reception and employment, so far as they were able to work, of all the poor of the county. The distinction between county and town poor, and all the regulations for the transportation and settlement of the poor, were abolished.—Many counties have made the experiment, and I am persuaded, that the tendency of the new regulations has been to keep idlers away from situations where they are exposed to a rigid superintendence, and compelled to work; to provide better for the sick and disabled; and to lessen very much the expense of supporting the poor. The reports, which the revised laws require the county superintendents to make to the secretary of state, I hope will present such a favourable view of the new system, as to induce the legislature, at no distant day, to render the adoption of it imperative upon all the counties.

A sense of the importance of common education, has been strongly manifested by the legislature, in setting apart an ample fund for that purpose. An enlightened people will not live under a government where their rights are unnecessarily abridged; and a free government cannot be maintained by an ignorant population. The enlightened mind, while it discerns the truth, looks with indulgence upon the errors of opinion, religious, political, or social, which others may entertain; and in our government, where every measure depends upon the public voice, our reliance must be placed upon the general intelligence of the people, for exemption from those civil disorders which have put a short period to the duration of free governments, in whatever other nation or time they may have existed. But I need not press this subject.

The capital of the common school fund consists of $1,661,081, in stocks and other securities; and 839,000 acres of land.—The productive fund is augmented annually, by the sale of those lands, and sufficiently to meet the increasing demands upon it. I regret to say, that the principal of the fund has sustained a diminution, during the past year, of $50,000, by the failure of the Middle District bank. The revenue for distribution the ensuing year, is estimated at $109,981.

The common school system is yet in its infancy; and as the attention of the legislature will be constantly directed to it, as one of the primary interests of the state, the defects which experience points out will in time be remedied by their wisdom. The returns for the past year shew, that school districts have been organised in almost every neighbourhood in the state, amounting in the whole to eight thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and that eight thousand two hundred and seventy have made returns according to law. Two hundred and thirty-eight new districts have been formed; and the districts which have made returns exceed by one hundred and six those of the previous year. The aggregate number of children over five and under sixteen years of age, in the districts which have made returns, is four hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven; and four hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and twenty-five children have been taught an average time of eight months during the year. The increase of children between the ages of five and sixteen, in the same districts, is nineteen thousand one hundred and forty-four; and the increase in number instructed, is twelve thousand one hundred and twenty.

The public money paid to the school districts during the past year, is two hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. Of this sum, one hundred thousand dollars was paid from the revenue of the school fund; and the residue was derived from a tax upon the towns, and particular funds possessed by some of them. In addition to this amount, there has been paid in the several districts, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand and forty-eight dollars; making a total of five hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars paid for teachers' wages alone, in the common schools of the state.

The want of competent teachers, is a difficulty which has been experienced, and still exists. To devise a remedy is well worthy of further efforts. The course of education might be advantageously varied under competent teachers, by introducing among the early studies of children, those elements of the natural sciences, which are easily comprehended by means of sensible illustrations, and which impart a knowledge of things useful in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

Our state has not been unmindful of its institutions for instruction in the higher departments of literature. The revenue from a literature fund is annually distributed to our academies; and of four colleges, three have been amply endowed. Those in New-York and Schenectady continue in a flourishing condition; and that at Clinton, Oneida county, exhibits symptoms of reviving energies. The college at Geneva, which has received no other favour from the state than its charter, has been labouring under peculiar difficulties for the last two or three years, but hopes are entertained that it will recover, and it has at this time an increased number of students. The classical learning taught in these seminaries is a useful preparation for the learned professions, polishes and refines society, and sheds a lustre upon the country. As its attainment is generally sought by the more wealthy, it does not need that fostering care of the government, which is indispensable to the discrimination of common learning; yet no wise government will be inattentive to its wants. I notice with peculiar pleasure the various private schools for instruction in the higher branches, established by individual enterprise, in several parts of the state. They ask no aid from the government; are generously patronised by the public; and are, for the most part, conducted by gentlemen of high characters and great literary attainments. Their multiplication and success afford evidence that the profession of teaching is taking that elevated rank in society, to which it is entitled by the importance of its duties.

Our medical colleges, established by the authority of the state, at Fairfield and New-York, continue under the care of learned and talented professors, and are rising in the public estimation. At Fairfield there are now one hundred and sixty students attending lectures. One hundred and thirty-eight of that number are from various parts of this state, eight from the New-England states, nine from Canada, three from Pennsylvania, one from North-Carolina, and one from New-Jersey. The whole number at New-York, is one hundred and seventeen. Under judicious regulations, and the protection of the state, there is reason to believe that the usefulness of these colleges will increase, and that they will speedily rival the most flourishing institutions in the country.

The great interests of agriculture and manufactures have strong claims upon your attention. A state of the world is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, in which it will be necessary for us to supply our wants by our industry. International commerce will be restricted to fewer, or other articles; and our pursuits must necessarily be more diversified. To increase the variety of productions, and thereby enlarge the materials for internal trade, is an object worthy of the paternal care of the government. Our soil and climate are adapted to the cultivation of many articles of great commercial value, which have not hitherto come within the range of agricultural operations, for want of a knowledge of the process for producing them. The most important of these are the articles of silk, wines, and hemp. They have all been partially attempted in this latitude of our country with great success.

Among the matters of interest relating to this subject, and which promise to satisfy the desires of those patriotic individuals, who have laboured to introduce more science into practical agriculture, I notice, with pleasure, the dawnings of a scientific agricultural education. A school for that purpose is established in Oneida county, which has placed itself in the class of literary institutions under the care of the regents of the university. Students are there instructed in scientific and practical agriculture; are compelled to go through all its manual operations, and pay for their instruction by their labour. A principle, similar in some respects, is introduced into the polytechny at Chittenango, founded by and under the superintendence of Doctor Yates. In his school, which is designated to carry a pupil through all the sciences, he has provided for the instruction of such youth in the principles of husbandry, and other branches of education, as will volunteer to labour for their tuition and support. It is also deserving of notice, that he has admitted the students to a share in the government of his school. He has established a miniature legislature for passing laws, and courts for trying offenders, where all the forms of election, legislation, and judicial proceedings, are observed. The students are represented in one branch of their legislature; the faculty form another, and the principal has a veto. A judge is appointed from among the officers, to preside in the court, for the trial of offenders against their

laws, with an appeal from the decisions of the court to the faculty and principal.

The general fund, on the 30th day of November, 1828, consisted of the following items, to wit:—

Canal stock, bearing an interest of 5 per cent,	$280,000
Bank stock, (deducting $15,000 lost by the failure of the Hudson bank),	112,740
Bonds and mortgages for lands sold,	818,826
Do. for loans to individuals and others,	395,100
Do. for sundry debts due to the state,	23,319
Total,	$1,629,985
The estimate of revenue from this fund, for the year ending 30th November, 1829, was	$172,550
including the following items, which were not revenue, but capital, to wit:—	
Principal to be received on bonds & mortgages for lands sold, 30,000: Do. on loans, 20,000: To be rec'd on 1st payment for lands, 5,000,	55,000
Leaving the estimate of income, only	117,550
The estimate of expences for the same year, ending Nov. 30, 1829, was	291,500
Thus it appears that the expenses of that year, as estimated, would exceed the income of the general fund,	173,950

To meet the claims upon the treasury, and the expenses of the government for the year ending 1829, the canal stock belonging to the general fund ($280,000) has been sold, and that fund is indebted to the literature and school funds, to the amount of $158,365.

The amount of bank stock has been also diminished $20,000, by the failure of the Columbia bank, during the past year; as it is supposed that the capital of the bank has been entirely lost.

The items which now compose the general fund, are:—

Bonds and mortgages for lands sold,	806,313
Loans to individuals and others,	386,895
Sundry debts due to the state,	23,319
And available bank stock,	92,740
Making the total amount of the productive capital of the general fund,	$1,309,267

There is also about 120,000 acres of land belonging to the general fund; but most of this land has been bought in for taxes, and is of little value. About 26,000 acres is all from which the state can expect to receive avails, in aid of the treasury.

The state owes no debt, except on account of the canals.

The ordinary expenses of the government for the ensuing year, are estimated at $264,000; to which is to be added $158,365 14, the amount due from the general fund to the literature and common school fund; making an aggregate of $422,365 14. The means to meet these demands, consist of the avails of the contemplated sales for taxes, interest payable on bonds and mortgages, miscellaneous sources of revenue, and the balance in the treasury, the whole of which are estimated at $306,393 56; shewing a deficit of $115,971 58. To meet which, resort may be had to the bank stock, $92,740, and so much of the principal of the bonds and mortgages as can be collected.

On the 30th November, 1826, the general fund amounted to $2,637,936; and the balance in the treasury on that day, including the last receipt into the treasury from the half mill tax, (amounting to $147,534), applicable to the ordinary expenses of the government, was $264,246.

This balance was reduced on the 30th of November, 1827, to the sum of $115,028; showing a consumption that year, beyond the revenue arising from the general fund received into the treasury, of $149,219.

The deficiencies of the revenue since the year 1827, have been supplied, solely, from the balance then in the treasury, and by the consumption of the principal of the general fund.

On the 30th November, 1828, the balance in the treasury had been expended, $20,000 of the canal stock, belonging to the general fund had been sold and expended, and the treasury was indebted $68,837, for the expenses of the preceding year.

The consumption in the year 1828, beyond the receipts into the treasury, was as follows, to wit:—

Balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1827,	115,028
Canal stock sold,	20,000
Claims upon the treasury,	68,837
Making	$203,865
From the above causes, and by legislative acts in 1827, transferring—	
Canal stock to the literature fund,	150,000
Bank stock to the school fund,	100,000
The balance of the loan of 1786 to do.	33,616
By the sale of Seneca lock navigation stock,	23,218
And by the receipts of the principal of debts for lands sold,	32,427
Total,	$339,261

And by the subsequent receipts of the principal of debts, the general fund is now reduced, as above stated, to the sum of $1,309,267; leaving claims upon the treasury, for the balance of expenditures for the last year, to a considerable amount.

By the foregoing brief view of our finances, it will be seen that the general fund is rapidly diminishing; that our reliance for meeting future calls upon the treasury, to defray the current expenses of the government, is principally upon the government debtors; and that an active collection of those debts must be immediately commenced. If taxation is delayed a few years, the general fund will be entirely exhausted, and it will be necessary then to provide by tax, for the whole amount of the annual expenditures.

I have thought it my duty to lay this statement of the condition of the treasury before you, for the purpose of submitting to your consideration, whether it is good economy, whether it is compatible with the duty which the government owes to a progressive improvement of the condition of the state, to exhaust the general fund, and rely, in future, entirely upon direct taxation, for the means to defray the annual expenses of the government, to give effective aid to necessary charities, to advance the interests of knowledge, to multiply the objects of industry, to facilitate the means of internal communication and commerce, and to perform those other acts of sovereignty which a government owes to the prosperity of its citizens and to its own glory.

This is an interesting crisis in the affairs of our state, and a heavy responsibility rests upon the present, and upon the immediately succeeding legislatures. Our funds are diminishing to a point, while an extensive view of great national prosperity is opening upon us. We may enter and possess ourselves of its realities, or by a timorous, hesitating and narrow policy, it may pass by us as an unsubstantial vision.

Our state has doubled its population within the last twenty years, and has quintupled it since 1790. In that year it formed less than a tenth of the population of the United States; it now forms a seventh; thus showing that it has increased in population beyond all example, and more rapidly than its proportion of the astonishing increase of the population of the United States. Although, like its sister states upon the Atlantic border, it is pouring its thousands and tens of thousands into the great central valley of the west, its own increase has not been materially retarded. It has now a population not far from one million nine hundred thousand, and is capable of sustaining at least eight millions of souls. And when we contemplate those changes in the pursuits of industry, which tend to compress us into more dense communities, and consider our capacities for abundant productions within a small compass, in the fertility of our soil, in the riches of our mines, and in our hydraulic facilities, we have great reason to believe, that the time is yet distant, when under a judicious administration of affairs, a decline in the ratio of increase of wealth and population will be discernible. Is it not our duty, by a wise forethought, to lay the broad foundations of a policy, adapted not only to our present condition, but fitted to sustain the state in her future progress to a glorious maturity?

A system of progressive improvements, by means of rail-roads and canals, has become engrafted upon the policy of our state, and should be kept steadily in view. The benefits which their construction will confer, depends upon the prudence of the legislative enactments concerning them.

The canal debt, on the 1st day of January, 1829, amounted to the sum of $7,940,155.

Erie and Champlain canal debt—		
In six per cent stock,	2,943,500	
five do. do.	4,409,655	
		7,853,155
Oswego canal debt, in five per cent stock,		437,000
Cayuga & Seneca do. in five per cent do.		150,000
Making the above amount of		$7,940,155

Of this debt there has been paid during the year ending on the 31st December last, of the 5 per cent Erie and Champlain canal stock, the sum of $321,142.

The Cayuga and Seneca canal debt has within the same time been increased by the issue of 5 per cent stock, $87,000.

The whole canal debt, therefore, stood on the 1st day of January instant, as follows:—

Erie and Champlain—six per cent stock, payable Jan. 1, 1837,		2,943,500
Five per cent, payable in 1837 and 1845,		4,088,513
		7,032,013
Oswego—5 per cent, payable in 1845 & '46,		437,000
Cayuga & Seneca—5 per c't, payable in 1846,		237,000
Making		$7,706,013

The tolls received upon the canals, during the year 1829, cannot yet be exactly ascertained, but it is supposed that the amount received upon the Erie and Champlain canals will not vary far from $790,983

From this sum there has been expended, by the commissioners, superintendents, collectors, and other canal officers, about	$10,099	
For interest of the canal debt,	387,035	
		697,134
Leaving of tolls to be applied to the debt,		93,849
In addition to this, the receipts from the auction duties belonging to this fund, will be about		209,052
From salt duties, about		140,844
From other sources, about		27,781
Making derived from the Erie and Champlain canal fund, to be applied towards the payment of that debt.		$471,526

The receipts from tolls on the Oswego canal, will vary little from 9,314

There has been received, by the payments of principal and interest of bonds for lands sold belonging to the Oswego canal fund,		6,607
And from leases of surplus water,		723
Making		$16,644
There has been expended by the superintendents and collectors, about the sum of	14,685	
For interest of the debt,	21,850	
		36,435
Leaving a balance against the fund of		$19,789

The claims against that fund have been answered, by an exchange with the Erie and Champlain canal fund, of bonds for lands sold, for stock which has been converted into money, and by money borrowed of that fund, for which a balance now remains due of $11,613.

There is belonging to the Oswego canal fund in lands, and bonds for lands sold, from $150,000 to $200,000.

There is no auxiliary fund belonging to the Cayuga and Seneca canal. The tolls received during the last year will not vary far from $7,905

The expenses of superintendence and collection for the last year, exclusive of the expenses of the commissioners, will be about	9,049	
Interest upon the debt,	9,956	
		19,005
Leaving a deficit in the revenue of		$11,100

The funds which have, thus far, been applied towards the reduction of the interest and principal of the Erie and Champlain canal debt, have been derived from tolls, from the duties on auctions, and salt manufactured within the state. These funds were appropriated by the law, authorising the construction of these canals, and have always produced more than enough to pay the interest. They are guaranteed by the constitution, and cannot be diverted to any other purposes, until the objects of their appropriation are fulfilled. The demand upon these funds for the payment of interest and repairs, and other expenses, although considerable, will be satisfied, and still leave a large annual surplus, applicable to the extinguishment of the principal; and we have the pleasing prospect, that in a few years that debt will be entirely extinguished.

The payment of the debt, however, may be retarded by various causes. The carrying business may be diverted into other channels; more serious repairs may be necessary than have been experienced or expected; new locks, and double locks, and other facilities for expediting transportation, may become indispensable; a change may be wrought in the policy of our laws, materially affecting the duties; and when the debt is paid, or nearly so, modifications of the tolls, and of the salt and auction duties, may be deemed politic, just and necessary.

Our funds, however, applicable to the extension of our public works, may be augmented, at no distant day, from a new source. The duties upon the importation of merchandise are secured by the constitution of the United States, to the general government, and have been its great source of revenue for all purposes. In a very few years, the national debt will be paid off, and as but a small portion of the revenue will be consumed in conducting the affairs of the Union, within the constitutional limits, and as there are prudential reasons for continuing the duties to a certain extent, there can be no valid objection to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states, to be disposed of at their discretion. If constitutional obstacles exist against the measure, they may be removed by constitutional means.

During the last session of the legislature, laws were passed, directing surveys and estimates to be made in reference to the construction of the Chenango, Chemung, and Crooked-lake canals, and authorising the canal commissioners to construct them on certain conditions. The officers who have made the examinations in relation to these contemplated works, will furnish you with such information as will enable you to act understandingly, and to adopt such further measures as may be required.

The loan of the credit of the state to the Hudson and Delaware canal company, last winter, by authorising issues of stock to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, I am happy to state, has enabled that company to complete their work. They have sold fifty-eight thousand dollars of the stock, and pledged the residue for money borrowed, except thirty-seven thousand dollars, which they have not needed. They commenced transporting coal in October, and on the 19th day of December last, had delivered, at tide water, on the Hudson, seven thousand tons, of a good quality, which was immediately sold at from seven dollars and fifty cents, to eight dollars, per ton. The company is now making arrangements to transport, the next season, upon their rail road and canal to the Hudson, three hundred and sixty tons per day, which I am assured they will be enabled to sell to purchasers at reduced prices.

During the session of 1818, the Governor was authorised to settle the claims of the state against the United States, for aid of various kinds afforded them during the late war. Negotiations were entered into, and considerable repayments were made on that account, although claims to a considerable amount remain to be adjusted. Further negotiations were suspended, by the repeal of that law, in 1826. There is, however, an acknowledged balance on the property account, for arms and equipments. It would be desirable to receive that balance in field ordnance for the supply of the artillery companies, forty of which are now destitute, and our arsenals do not possess the means of supplying their wants. It is submitted to your consideration, whether you will authorise the negotiations to be renewed for that purpose.

At the same time, another matter of much moment might be made the subject of negotiation. The fortifying the harbour of the city of New-York, the commercial emporium, not only of the state, but of the nation on the eastern border, is of the first importance, in case of war, and has attracted the attention of the general government, which is now erecting a very strong work, Fort-Hamilton, on the eastern side of the Narrows. The outer defence of that harbour will not be complete, until a similar erection is made on the opposite side; and I perceive that the government contemplate a work there, as part of their cordon of defence for the sea-board. During the late war, the state expended at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on works at that point, known as the fortifications on Staten island, which were never entirely finished, & are now in a state of decay. The advanced state of similar public works, and the prosperous condition of the finances of the general government, indicates the present as a favourable time to treat for the sale of those works to that government. By an act of 1818, the Governor was authorised to institute a negotiation for the sale of those fortifications, and the lands connected therewith, and was directed to report to the legislature. Nothing effectually was done under that law. In 1826, a survey and map, and estimate of their value, were directed to be made. It is submitted to your consideration, whether further legislation on this subject is not expedient.

By a law of the last session, the person administering the government was authorised to treat with the first christian party of the Oneida Indians, and the Orchard party of the same tribe, for the purchase of their lands; and to appoint an agent to accompany such of them as should choose to emigrate, to Green-Bay. Under this law, the late Governor concluded a treaty with the first christian party, for the purchase of a portion of their lands; and at an early period of the summer, I appointed an agent, who accompanied a large portion of them, and saw them comfortably settled. After his return, and in the month of September last, I concluded a treaty with the same party for the purchase of the residue of their lands. It is supposed that the remainder of the people of that party will emigrate to Green-Bay in the course of the next summer.

By these purchases we have become possessed of about three thousand four hundred and seventy acres of valuable land in the heart of the state, which will soon be put into useful cultivation by respectable freeholders; and have removed thereby, from a state of temptation and misery, to a situation better fitted to their natural habits and the improvement of their condition, a small degenerated remnant of a once formidable and heroic race. It is to be hoped, that those who remain will be tempted, by the improved condition of their brethren, soon to follow their example.

In fulfilment of the duty imposed upon me by the act of the last session, to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, I have designated the first Monday in February next, as the day for the meeting of the delegates of the several banks, at the city of New-York, and the village of Auburn, to appoint bank commissioners under that law.

The provisions of the law have received the decided approbation of the public; and it is to be regretted that it has not been satisfactory to all the existing banks. Those in the city of New-York are the principal complainants; although I learn from other parts of the state, that the severity of those provisions in the revised laws, which are made, by reference, part of the general law of last winter, will tend to weaken, rather than strengthen the public security, by driving men of character and responsibility from the direction. I have reason to believe that the banks of New-York are now prepared to relinquish their opposition to the safety fund and supervision, and accept their charters, provided a modification of the harsh features of the revised statutes can be obtained, and the local tax, now imposed directly upon the banks, be withdrawn, or placed upon the stockholders.

The provisions of the revised statutes, from sections eleven to seventeen inclusive, were adopted previous to, and without reference to the general law, and were supposed to contain within themselves the best security to community. It is worthy of consideration, whether the law of last winter, creating a safety fund, and a board of visiting and examining commissioners, does not afford all the guarantee for the soundness of bills, which it is in the power of legislation to devise.

If an application should be made on the part of the city banks, your sense of their intimate connexion with the prosperity of the city, and their importance to the commercial operations of the state, will unquestionably induce you to give to it a favourable consideration.

The unfortunate controversy between this state and New-Jersey, respecting the boundary line, still continues to excite much feeling, and has been productive of some violence between citizens of the respective states.—To bring the question of right to a legal decision, New-Jersey has seen fit to institute a suit against this state in the United States court. I have employed able counsel to assist the attorney-general; and they, on consultation, have come to the conclusion, that under existing laws, that court cannot take cognisance of the cause, and have therefore declined to appear. It is certainly desirable that this source of irritation between us and our sister state, should cease to exist; and I respectfully submit it to your wisdom to devise suitable measures for its removal. I send you herewith the attorney-general's report on that subject.

One of the suits instituted on the claim of John Jacob Astor, against the grantees of the state in Putnam county, was tried in the circuit court of the United States, held during the month of October last, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. A case has been made to be submitted to the supreme court, embracing many questions of law upon which the counsel for the state have hopes of a favourable issue. The cause is expected to be brought to a hearing at the opening of the court in January; and from its importance, I have deemed it necessary to direct the attorney-general, whose report is herewith transmitted, to attend the argument at Washington.

The revised statutes went into full operation on the first day of the present month. Their recent enactment will relieve you, for the present, from much legislation on general subjects. Our laws are now clothed in plain language, collated and arranged under proper heads, amended in many respects, and put into a shape adapted to long continuance. This revision has been perfected with great industry and ability, and is highly creditable to the distinguished gentlemen who were charged with it, and to the legislative bodies which passed upon and adopted the result of their labours.

Our late Governor, whose administration, although of short duration, has left its impress upon our public policy, presented forcibly to the consideration of the last legislature, the propriety of laws to prevent the corrupting tendency of the use of money at elections. A law was passed in pursuance of his suggestions, which has had the most salutary effect. We cannot begin too early to surround our elective franchise with defences against the approach of impurity. The example of good men, with occasional amendments of the law, and a strict enforcement of its penalties, will, I am confident, produce the desired results.

I cannot close this communication, without referring to an illustration of the virtuous tendency of our representative system, and the corrective energy of public opinion. I can speak of it without reproach, as it is a part of the public history of our legislation, that at a former period, individuals congregated for the sake of pecuniary gratifications, and forced their services upon those who had legislative grants in view, and endeavoured, by their combined efforts, to control the passage of laws. Encouraged by their numbers, they openly boasted of an influence which they did not possess, and frequently threw a suspicion upon the purity of individual members. They have not appeared, embodied, for several years; and it is the strongest proof of their entire dispersion, that the whole subject of rechartering the banks, and revising our monied institutions, was acted upon at the last session, without the least suspicion of improper extraneous influence.

ENOS T. THROOP.

Albany, Jan. 5, 1830.

TEMPERANCE.

From the New-York Statesman.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Our anticipations of pleasure in attending the anniversary of this society last evening, (30th ult.) at the Masonic-Hall, were fully realised. The assembly was large and highly respectable; and the exercises throughout, of the most interesting and satisfactory character.

In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Massachusetts, who opened the exercises with a short address. Rev. Dr. M'Murray then offered an appropriate prayer; after which extracts from the third annual report of the society were read by its Secretary, Mr. Edward Hooker, of Andover. This document presented a sketch of the progress of temperance in the country at large; noticed the agents employed by the Society, and the good effects and beneficial tendency of their labours; the establishment and rapidly extending circulation of the "Journal of Humanity," the Society's weekly publication; the number of temperance associations throughout the country, founded on the principles of "total abstinence," amounting to near *one thousand*; and particularly the State Societies, now numbering *eleven*; the calculation, as near as it could be made, that these associations included *one hundred thousand* members, and the fact that as many as sixty distilleries had been stopped by their proprietors in the last year, from motives of principle and prudence, and the consequent diminution in the sale of ardent spirits. The report also contained a variety of interesting facts and anecdotes; and concluded by proposing efficient measures for advancing the Society's objects; such as the formation of State Societies, and increased efforts to call the attention of both the people and the government to a careful consideration of the subject.

A resolution for accepting and publishing the report was proposed by Rev. Dr. Cox, who eloquently urged the propriety of the measure, as thus giving to the world, "a chronicle of facts on the subject of temperance, and a chapter of incidents in the history of benevolence." Rev. Dr. Milnor followed with some interesting remarks, introducing a resolution expressive of the necessity of more extensive efforts in a cause of such magnitude and importance. A communication was read by Mr. Joshua Leavitt, Secretary of the City Temperance Association, from a delegate of the State Society who was unable to attend the meeting; and another from Hon. Mr. McIlvaine, the recorder of Philadelphia, who was to have addressed the audience, apologising for his necessary absence.—Dr. Edwards, of Boston, offered a resolution expressing disapprobation of the traffic in ardent spirits, and enforced it in an apposite address.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee would give notice, that the anniversary of the New-York State Temperance Society, will be held at the capitol in the city of Albany, on the third Tuesday of January, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

This notice is given, that opportunity may be afforded to county auxiliaries to prepare and forward their annual reports. These reports should all be in Albany as early as practicable in January, so that time may be given to the Secretary of the State Society to select and arrange the materials for the report of the Executive Committee, which is to be presented to the Society on the day of its annual meeting.

That the Committee may be furnished with materials for this report, at once full and interesting, they would take the liberty to suggest some items which should be embraced in the reports of county auxiliaries.

Each county report should contain—

1st. The name of the county society, with a complete list of its officers, and the post-office address of its secretary.

2. The number of its town auxiliaries, with the title, the number of members, and the name of the president and secretary of each.

3. The number of merchants, innkeepers and grocers in the county, who have abandoned the traffic in ardent spirits.

4. The number of distillers in each county; and the number who have, from principle, discontinued the manufacture.

5. The number of newspapers in the county, whose editors have consented to appropriate a column to temperance, and where a person, other than the editor, engages to fill such a column, the name and residence of that person.

6. Striking facts or calculations, showing either the extent of the evil of intemperance, or the progress and success of the effort to arrest it.

The Committee earnestly request that the secretary, or some other member of the board of managers of each county society, will attend to this subject without delay.

Where town associations exist in counties which have no county society, such associations may forward their reports directly to the state society.

All reports may be directed to E. C. Delavan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and where they are forwarded by private conveyance, they may be lodged in the post-office at Albany.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
D. C. AXTELL, *Sec'ry.*

For the Western Recorder.

ONEIDA COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting was held at the academy in Utica, and by adjournment, at the baptist church in the same place, on Friday the first day of January, 1830, for the purpose of forming a County Society for the promotion of temperance, auxiliary to the New-York State Temperance Society.

Delegates appeared representing town societies, from fifteen towns, and many other gentlemen from different parts of the county; and the meeting being organised by the appointment of William Clarke, as Chairman, and James Dean, as Secretary, was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Galusha, and then proceeded to business.

Rev. Mr. Axtell, agent of the State Temperance Society, being prevented by indisposition from addressing the meeting at length, Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Madison county, by request, made an address appropriate and pertinent to the occasion. Whereupon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a Temperance Society for the county of Oneida.

It was then *Resolved*, That the following form of a constitution, submitted by the agent of the State Society, be adopted as the constitution of the County Society:—

Art. 1st. This Society shall be called the Oneida County Society for the promotion of Temperance, auxiliary to the New-York State Temperance Society.

Art. 2d. Any person, by subscribing this constitution, may become a member of the Society; and any member may withdraw from the Society, by leaving with the Secretary notice of his determination.

Art. 3d. The members of this Society, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary but injurious; and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits; and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, do therefore agree, that we will not, except as a medicine in cases of bodily infirmity, use distilled spirits ourselves, or procure them for the use of our families, or provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community.

Art. 4th. The officers of the Society shall be a President, one Vice-President in each town in the county, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five members, to be chosen at each annual meeting of the Society.

Art. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee, to transact all necessary business of the Society between the annual meetings, and adopt all such measures, as, in their view, may tend to promote the object of the Society. They shall make an annual report of their proceedings to the Society, which shall also be transmitted by the Secretary to the Secretary of the State Society.

Art. 6th. The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, shall be on the first Tuesday in January in each year.

The following gentlemen were then, by resolution, chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz:—

Thomas Goodsell, M. D. *President.*

Alexander Seymour, Lucas Younglove, Seth Hastings, Jr. Fortune C. White, Samuel Wells, Shepard Marvin, Lemuel Clark, James Southworth, Harry Brigham, Seth B. Roberts, Thomas Williams, Ammi Todd, Chauncey Brown, James L. Palmer, Duncan Blue, *Vice-Pres'ts.*

James Dean, *Secretary.*

Hiram Denio, Charles Babcock, Jesse W. Doolittle, William Walcott, Alvin McAllister, *Executive Committee.*

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Smith for his address, and that he be requested to furnish the Secretary with a copy of it for publication.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorised to take immediate measures to organise auxiliaries in every town in the county in which there are none now existing.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers in the county.

WM. CLARKE, *Ch'n.*
JAMES DEAN, *Sec'y.*

REVIVALS.

Since our last sheet was issued, we have received intelligence that a work of grace has commenced in several places at the north and northwest of us, and in one instance in another direction, not many miles from this village. Farther intelligence from Western shows, also, that the work in that town is very powerful in its progress. Besides these instances of encouragement, which call for gratitude and for hope in God, there are in several towns, where we do not say there is yet a revival, special indications of solemnity, attended with here and there a case of conversion. Do not all these things show clearly, that the Lord is willing and ready to bless his heritage in the midst of us, even within our own doors? What plainer demonstrations of this truth could possibly be given? But whether Christians are ready to secure such a blessing; whether they are waiting upon God with entire prostration of soul, to receive it; this is quite a different question. Who can tell, too, but the decision of this question may stand connected with the fate of thousands! We are persuaded that the kind tokens for good in this vicinity, and around us, to a considerable extent of territory, are more abundant at the present moment, than they have been for these four years past. They also appear to have been for some time increasing. What is to be the result of all this promise, is known only to the Lord. One thing, however, is certain. Christians have a duty to do, and that speedily, if they would not become stumbling-blocks to sinners, and stand in the way of the chariot wheels of salvation. Christian reader, are *you now* prepared to meet the Lord in his glorious work of salvation? No excuses, we beseech you. No indolent wishes of reform. Not an if, or a wherefore, or a peradventure. Are *you now* ready? This is the solemn question.

The Baptist papers mention revivals in Willington, Connecticut; in Fairfax, Shaftsbury, and Middletown, Vermont; in Crown-Point, Onondaga, Camillus, Lysander, Oppenheim, Jay and Plattsburgh, New-York; and in Deckertown and Damascus, Pennsylvania.

Revival in Winchester, Fayetteville, and Shelbyville, in Tennessee.—On the fourth Sabbath in June last, about thirty communicants were added to the presbyterian church in Winchester; and in September last, about 100 persons made profession of saving faith at Goshen, 3 1-2 miles distant from the former place. In Fayetteville and its vicinity, under the labours of Rev. Mr. Donnel, about 508 persons have publicly espoused the cause of Christ since July last. "In Shelbyville," says the letter of the pious friend before us, "they have a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord; and in Madison and Limestone counties, in Alabama, the Lord is doing great things for his people.—Churches of every denomination have received a refreshing time this last summer in the places mentioned."—*Philadelphian.*

New Aspect.—A letter, written in Bucksport, (Maine), under date of Dec. 12th, says, "This is, indeed, a different place from ———. The number of opposers to religion is small, and they have little influence. All things relating to religious and benevolent objects go on with unanimity. Ten teachers, and fourteen scholars in the sabbath school, have become hopefully pious. They still have three evening meetings a week. Several of the converts are said to appear as interesting as at first."—*Ch. Mirror.*

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Extract from the correspondence of the American Bible Society:—

THE WORK NOT YET DONE.

The question is often proposed, "How does the two year's resolution succeed?" To this it may be replied, that the work is not yet done. There is much ground to be explored, and many destitute to be supplied. It depends on our

auxiliaries and on the christian public, whether it shall be accomplished, or not. Without their support, the Society has not the means to carry forward this enterprise. The supply of the south and west draws more directly on our treasury, than of those parts where our auxiliaries are able to meet demands, without much assistance from the Parent Society. With all the exertions made, the Society has not been able to reduce its debt, incurred for money borrowed before the last anniversary. While some of our societies manifest a noble spirit, and are really auxiliary, many are languishing, and perhaps waiting for the Parent Society to explore their wants, and supply their destitute. Some that have completed their districts, seem to imagine *that all is done.* But if in supplying themselves, they have done all they can do, what is to become of those immense and destitute regions of country, where there are no societies in existence, and where none can be formed? Who is there to investigate, and who are to provide the means to send the bible there? Have we attained the summit of our hopes when we have supplied our next door neighbour? What shall be said to the fact, that there has no county been reported as supplied, where, on reinvestigation, they have not found many destitute, and been obliged to send on for a new supply of bibles? What shall be said to the fact, that the population in some counties at the west, has nearly doubled in two years, by emigrants, who have not the bible; or to the fact, that so soon as the two years have expired, the investigation of this whole country will need to be commenced again? What shall be said to the fact, as communicated in the interesting letters from Greece recently published; that while we are putting forth efforts to supply ourselves, multitudes in other lands, are anxiously waiting for that bread of life, which *we* cannot give, and which they cannot obtain? We must surely say, that *the work is not yet done.*

Tonawanda Station.—Br. John Miner, in a letter of the 22d ult. informs us that he has relinquished this mission station, in consequence of ill health. "The church," he says, "are in gospel union, and a goodly number attend meeting. The school and mission are in prosperous operation." The following is "the exact copy of a composition of one of the Tonawanda children, about 13 years of age:—

"TONAWANDA, *Dec.* 2, 1829.

"*Dear Brother*—I am now going to speak of the four last things, which are death, judgment, hell, and heaven. Death is the separation of soul and body. I know my body must return to dust, from whence it was taken, and I expect, when I die, I must also appear before the almighty God, to give an account of the deeds done in the body, whether they be good, or whether they be evil. And I find by the holy scriptures, that nothing defiled can enter the kingdom of heaven."

It must be gratifying to the friends of Indian reform, to contemplate such exhibitions of intelligence and moral culture, among the children of the poor natives.—*Baptist Register.*

The Rochester Observer says, that the 1st and 3d presbyterian churches in that village, have changed the long established custom of standing in time of prayer, and of sitting while the choir are singing. The order is now reversed: the congregation all sitting or reclining during the former, and standing during the latter exercise.

The inauguration of Rev. Ralph Emerson, as Brown professor of ecclesiastical history in the Andover Theological Seminary, took place on Wednesday the 22d ult.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JANUARY 12, 1830.

Romanism.—At a time when the Roman Catholics are labouring so hard and so systematically, to establish themselves in different parts of our country, there is a thought or two which might be profitably kept in mind.

This is a church, it should be remembered, which still professes, as she has ever professed, to be *infallible.* To be consistent, therefore, she must maintain that all which has ever been believed by her in former days, even amid the darkest ages, is still true; and that all the practices that have ever been sanctioned by her, however gross they may now seem, were at least excusable at the time, and might again be resorted to under similar circumstances. All this should seem to be self-evident. Why is it, then, that she now pretends to have abandoned much of the grossness of former times? Certainly not, that this grossness was out of place in the day of it; nor that the principles even now are wrong that led to it. A recurrence of the same circumstances, it should seem, might introduce us again to "our Lord God, the Pope;" might lead to the "kissing of his toe," by the proudest earthly potentates; might lead to the grossest form of indulgences; might lead to the rack, to the tortures of the inquisition, to private assassinations, and in short to all the cruelties and outrages that have ever been sanctioned or perpetrated by that church, in any former age of the world.

But here lies the secret. One of her *infallible* principles is, that "the end sanctifies the means." The maintenance of this truly jesuitical tenet, is a circumstance in itself sufficient to account for all the apparent changes and ostensible improvements, which meet the eye of modern refinement. The end sanctifies the means. The infallible church, therefore, may now seem to deny what she once maintained as truth; or seem to maintain as truth, what she once denied. She may pretend to lay aside former practices, for new ones that are more popular; or to abandon the latter in favour of the former, as often as her interests require it. She may do, or say, or pretend one thing in one place, and another in another place, at the same time. Among the heathen, she may become heathenish, that she may gain the heathen. Among Protestants, she may pretend to the utmost fairness and liberality, both of sentiment and practice, that she may gain the more proselytes from protestantism; and among Catholics, she may still refuse to keep faith with heretics, and execute the most arbitrary and cruel and even bloody requirements that her interests chance to dictate. She may do all this, it should seem, if circumstances render it politic, and much more at any given moment of time, and still acknowledge or deny that she does it, or ever has done it. In all these things, the end to be gained sanctifies the means employed; and the church, therefore, will still regard herself, or pretend to regard herself (which is the same thing) perfectly consistent and infallible.

We are not indeed to infer, that every individual Catholic is thus faithless and dishonest. Multitudes are kept in ignorance of what is going on at the fountain head. Even among the priesthood, there are doubtless not a few, who are taught to believe far better things of their superiors; and who are quite honest and simple-hearted in imputing great sanctity of character to the Pope and his legates. Luther was for a while of this number, even after his conversion of heart, and while surrounded by the most unparalleled abominations. Nor could he be undeceived, till he had visited Rome in person, and seen for himself—and this to his utter astonishment—the practices that were tolerated, and the feelings of hostility and contempt which were every where indulged against the obvious claims of vital godliness. A recurrence to the history of these times may now be made to the greatest advantage; and we would advise our readers to pursue the subject. Among other productions, we would mention Faber's Difficulties of Romanism as worthy of a careful perusal.

But after all the charity which can be indulged towards individuals, the fountain head, it should be recollected, is still sending forth the same streams of bitterness; the Pope and his legates are practising more or less the same disguises, allurements and impositions, as in former times, which are modified only by the changes that policy renders necessary, as the face of society alters. The extensive introduction of a religion of this character, in such a country as ours, therefore, is, to say the least, a circumstance which should be viewed by every sincere friend of the commonwealth, with the utmost solicitude. For, aside from the inconceivable interests of salvation, all that is dear to us in civil or religious freedom would thus be jeopardised. Let a broad inlet once be fairly opened for the full-blooded emissaries of the Pope, and our liberties would soon be like a tale that is told, or like a song of other times. That the present Pope indulges such expectations in reference to our country, is becoming every day more and more apparent.

Protestant Sentinel.—We are desired to mention, that proposals have been issued in Homer, Cortland co. for the publication of a paper under this title, by John Maxson, "agreeably to the recommendation of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, and the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, at their session in Rhode-Island, October, 1829." The paper is to be open for candid discussions, &c. Advance price, $1.75. The Seventh-day Baptists, we suspect, are the smallest christian denomination in the country. We know nothing as to the qualifications of the editor or publishers; but the sabbath cause has nothing to fear from discussions which are prosecuted with candour and intelligence.

Anonymous Communications.—These should be confined to doctrines, principles, motives, discussions, &c.; but never extended to matters of fact. Two anonymous notices, one of a revival, and the other of a marriage, which came to hand last week, we must therefore defer publishing, till they are sent to us under the authority of a *real name.* Names will not always be *published;* but *we* need them for our own satisfaction.

The great length of the Governor's message, a document which we publish, as usual, without abridgment, must be our apology for deferring to another week, quite a number of valued communications—some of them from the Auburn Seminary—intended for to-day's paper. We regret the necessity, but there was no avoiding it. The President's and the Governor's messages now fairly disposed of, our columns will in future be unincumbered.

Two short communications, from an obliging correspondent, written on either side of a narrow strip of paper, we are sorry to say, have been accidentally destroyed.

For the Western Recorder.

Condensed Report of the Tract Distributors in the town of Utica, under the direction of a committee of Gentlemen appointed by the Female Auxiliary Tract Society.

Tract "Persuasive to Public Worship."

The committee of ward No. 1, report, that all the distributors in its bounds were well received, and in many instances, with cordiality. In a few cases the tracts were totally refused. In one instance, a female who received the tract with pleasure, with tears in her eyes, lamented, that she was forbidden by her husband, attending any place of worship, except the universalist meeting. She was recommended to prayer and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who can turn the hearts of men, as the rivers of waters are turned. One individual, upon refusing to take the tract, remarked, that neither himself or any of his family should read them. He was sensible that his wife would, if she should receive them, but he was determined to prevent it.

The distributors, say the committee for ward No. 2, were generally well received, and have discharged their duty with unusual punctuality and dispatch. By many of them, other objects than the mere giving of a tract, have been accomplished, as their reports exhibit. It could not have been anticipated, that the entire plan of operation would be thoroughly understood, and systematically pursued by all, at the commencement. Actual experience is essential to sustain, direct and impart energy to the enterprise. Says a distributor, "In one or two instances I met with opposition." Another remarks, "In some families I discovered an unwillingness to receive my tract. A little explanation, however, overcame the difficulties." A third states, "In eight families in my district, tracts were received very cordially, where they had before been rejected."

Fifteen children were obtained for the infant school, and five individuals are named, who are willing to engage as distributors.

The committee for ward No. 3, presented a variety of facts, which go to establish the utility of tract distributions. From the report of this district, the following items are gathered. There were 137 families in which the tracts were received. 21 refusals, four families found destitute of the bible, nineteen children gathered into the sabbath and infant schools; and three persons were found willing to engage as distributors. A distributor says, "Much opposition was manifested. There are some who have heretofore received tracts with pleasure, who continue to do so. Two individuals, who rejected them, objected on account of their being written by young students, and were not true. In the minds of some, prejudices exist against other denominations, which is the reason of their refusing to read them. Notwithstanding these discouragements, we are willing to persevere in the work, as long as we believe it to be of the Lord, and that souls will be converted through its instrumentality." Another distributor reports twenty-three families in her district, five of whom rejected her tracts on denominational ground. "One family received, who had before rejected. The remaining seventeen families received us very cheerfully." Another report states, that an objection was made to the tracts, because other reading was more useful; and on this account the family rejected them. Twelve other families received them with joy. Says a distributor, "I found in my district a widow, with five interesting children, neither of whom attend any place of worship, and are strangers to schools of any kind. From all that I can learn, their sufferings from poverty are comparatively a relief to the viciousness of their habits. Cannot some means be devised to save their precious souls from destruction?"

One of the distributors of district No. 10 says, "My tracts were gratefully received. An aged female expressed much joy at the prospect of greeting one of the little messengers monthly. Though a professed disciple, she said that she was almost a stranger to the ordinances and the people of God; but promised speedily to find a place among the worshippers; and wept much at the remembrance of former days, when she sat under the droppings of the sanctuary. An impenitent in the same house melted into tears, while she confessed her past neglect; and we left the house more than ever convinced of the blessedness of the tract distribution." Another distributor mentions, that her tracts were refused by one family, because, as they said, "they were not interesting; that they were untrue. It is a money-making business. We are determined not to support it." Except this family, whose loss we could wish as trivial as their objection, the tracts, twenty in number, were kindly received. I met with a professor of religion, who has been in the village a number of years, but who has not united with any church, and thinks she shall not, as she wishes to enjoy the privilege of attending different churches as she feels disposed, in order to avoid the charge of bigotry, superstition, &c. Others I found indulging the hopes of the gospel; but could not publicly profess their faith in Jesus, because opposed by their husbands."

In ward No. 4, say the committee, "232 tracts were distributed, where 290 families reside. Indifference was manifested on the part of those who rejected. In some instances, a little persuasion gained admission for the tract. One individual desired to enjoy the privilege of distributing. One distributor reports, "All the families except one, in my district, thankfully received the tract, and were anxious to have one call every month." Another says, "A poor coloured man followed me out of a grocery, and secretly petitioned me for a tract, saying that he could read. His humble appearance, and the prospect of doing him good, was a great consolation to me; and this circumstance alone abundantly compensated me for all my service on this blessed work."

The committee for the 5th ward state, that the distributors' reports bear evidence that the tracts were generally well received; and in some instances grateful acknowledgments were expressed. There were eight cases of actual refusal out of 235 families. A distributor of a district, embracing eighteen families, reports—"The children all attend sabbath and day school. I found none destitute of the bible—no one willing to allow neglect of public worship on the Sabbath. In the district there is poverty; little, however, of a degrading character; and it affords me great pleasure to state, that there was a delightful sense entertained of the motives which induced us to visit them; and they seemed generally disposed to appreciate very highly our efforts to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. May I be pardoned in indulging the remark, that while rejections may be met in districts more highly favoured with the perishing good of earth—the fact only furnishes a comment upon the preciousness of the work in which we are engaged. One circumstance only occurred which gave me any reason to mourn. It was that of a parent, "a lord of creation," who would dismiss me with perfect contempt of my employment, and the message presented—declaring that he wanted not my visits or my tracts; while I heard the whisperings of approbation from the lips of his children, whose countenances bespoke their mortification at the harshness of a father, and the pangs of disappointment, in being denied at his hands the bread of life." Another distributor states, "A mother, whose belief rendered her indifferent about her children's enjoying the benefits of religious instruction, said, "I do not want your tracts." One female, who had never before received tracts when they were presented, consented to take one, and give her opinion of its merits, when I called again. A wife would not object to receiving them on her own account; but as her husband was violently opposed, she deemed it not best to take one." A female distributor reports—"My visits were universally well received, and the tract accepted in every instance, save one, and this not from hostility, but because they enjoyed a tract department of their own persuasion. Some received them, without seeming to appreciate their value; while others were truly grateful that they could enjoy the benefits of such an institution. I found a poor woman on a sick bed, to whom my visit and message seemed joyful. Another individual manifested much compunction of conscience, on receiving the "Persuasive to Public Worship;" said she was sensible she had done wrong, and that she was often so troubled at night, for the neglect of this and other similar duties, that she could not rest."

The distributor of district No. 6, says, "The tracts were joyfully received, particularly by the poorer classes. It appeared as if they could not express their thanks sufficiently. A female remarked, "I hope you will not forget to leave me one when you come round again, although I cannot read them myself. My husband and children are fond of reading. A prodigal, returned to the home of her children, requested other tracts, if they could be spared, for the benefit of her children, and expressed, with apparent sincerity, thanks for the one I had presented."

The report of the 16th district states, that the tract was either reluctantly received, or totally refused; but for our encouragement, one individual, who refused to received the tract at first, on reading the card, remarked, "Well, I have made it a point heretofore to reject tracts; but now I will take one and read it."

The 6th ward, embracing the families at the corners in Deerfield, is reported by the committee, as having been supplied, in every instance, without opposition, "Twenty-five families, it appears, are found in the limits which your Society deemed proper to embrace in the distribution. A desire is manifested by the inhabitants on the different roads, to be embraced in the distribution hereafter. The Baptist Elder on the ground tenders his aid in the work. We recommend the extension of this district, as far as your means will allow. Your committee rejoice in the great cause for encouragement which is presented in the results of the first monthly distribution. On facts so illustrative of the benign influence of tracts, there is perfect security in resting your claims to the co-operation and prayers of all who love the coming of Christ's kingdom. The work must and will commend itself to every class and description of persons; and if you faint not, you will reap the reward promised to the faithful. We pray you not to be discouraged with the few instances of rejection and harshness which sully the pages of our report. They are the offspring of those evils which the enterprise is designed to remedy. They are circumstances which strongly favour the utility of the plan, and present cheering evidence that God is preparing the way before you; that He does and will continue to honour his own truth, and make it manifest as the power and wisdom of God, in searching out the hidden things of darkness."

For the Western Recorder.

As there is much interest felt at this time in relation to the present effort to give a bible to every destitute family in the United States, we would just state, that Rev. G. B. Davis, agent for the American Bible Society, has spent a few days with us, and has succeeded in securing to that object this year, $230 in this town, of which $190 has been actually paid into this treasury, and handed over to the agent.

F. WRIGHT, Treas'r of the
Branch Bible Society, Rome.

Rome, Jan. 7, 1830.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—This day, at 12 o'clock, the two houses of the Legislature assembled at the capitol.

The Senate elected WILLIAM M. OLIVER, President *pro tem.* Mr. Oliver had 21 votes; and there were five blanks. On taking the chair, Mr. O. addressed the Senate, and pledged himself to an impartial discharge of the duties of the station.

The Assembly elected ERASTUS ROOT, Speaker. Mr. Root had 93 votes: Mr. Granger, 30; and there were four blanks. Mr. Seger was re-elected clerk.

Gen. Root, on being conducted to the chair, made a short address. After expressing his gratitude for the honour conferred on him, and alluding to the general duties of the station, as not being very difficult to perform, he observed as follows:—

"But there is one question which often devolves on the Speaker, which is frequently embarrassing—to decide whether a question comes within the constitutional provision requiring the assent of two-thirds of all the members elected to both houses. My rule has ever been, and shall continue to be, in cases of claims, to determine whether, if the state were suable, the claimant could recover his demand either in law or equity. In that event, the payment of the claim is but the payment of a just debt, requiring only a majority to pass it: But if not recoverable, either in law or equity, the grant is but an act of bounty or munificence, and requires the assent of two-thirds of the members.

"The appointment of some of the standing committees, is, at this session particularly, of peculiar importance. The committee on banks is more especially of that character. It shall be my endeavour to select that committee from among the most intelligent of the members, and whose aim it shall be to do away the unjust impression that the interests of the city are at variance with those of the country, and that they are reciprocally at war with each other. The promotion of the welfare of the one, is for the interest of the other. It shall be my object to reconcile these seemingly hostile feelings, and to produce a result beneficial alike to the commerce, the agriculture and the manufactures of the state.

"The committee on finance should be selected from those members who can fearlessly approach the delicate subject of imposing a tax to replenish the exhausted finances of the state.

"Some of the standing committees possess the means of aiding political party, and the furtherance of its views and the increase of its power. In such cases, that majority which have elevated me to the present station, have a right to expect a preponderating influence.

"On the committees of a local character, it shall be, as it always has been, my object to appoint gentlemen who will bring the subject fairly before the house, for its consideration."

The usual committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor; and at 2 o'clock his Excellency sent his message to the two houses. This document, which is in many respects an interesting one, is published at length in our columns. It represents the finances of the state as in a deplorable condition; while the several canal funds (deducting the receipts from the auction and salt duties) are not in a very flattering situation. The former, however, has resulted from the long continued refusal of the legislature to impose a state tax; and the latter may be in part ascribed to the general depression of trade during the past year.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—In both houses, the different subjects contained in the Governor's message, were referred to appropriate committees.

In Senate, Mr. Maynard introduced a bill relative to certain duties of the clerks of the supreme court.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—In Senate, the bill concerning certain duties of the clerks of the supreme court was taken into consideration. The bill provides that the clerks shall not copy judgments, &c. and transmit them to other offices; but they shall preserve the originals, and have them bound for the public use and accommodation. After some discussion, the committee rose, and reported progress.

The President then announced the appointment of the standing committees. The chairmen of the most important ones are—Mr. Hubbard, on claims: Mr. Todd, on finance: Mr. Benton, on the judiciary: Mr. Wheeler, on the militia: Mr. Waterman, on canals: Mr. Throop, on state-prisons: Mr. Allen, on banks, &c.

In Assembly, the standing committees were appointed by the Speaker. The following gentlemen are chairmen of the principal ones:—Mr. Mann, on ways and means: Mr. Robinson, on the judiciary: Mr. Van Ness, on claims: Mr. Savage, on banks, &c.: Mr. Paige, on canals: Mr. Lush, on two-thirds bills: Mr. Harrison, on medical societies, &c.

Among the petitions presented, there were three for new banks—at Canajoharie, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson; and several for the renewal of the charters of banks in the city of New-York. A petition was also presented from Warren county, that the seat of Norman Fox, the member from that county, be vacated, on the ground that he is a minister of the gospel.

Mr. W. K. Fuller laid on the table a joint resolution, directing that the sale of the lands advertised by the attorney-general, on the 15th of January inst. for arrears of interest, be postponed until the first Monday in June next.

A bill passed the committee of the whole for the appointment of a supreme court commissioner in Broome county.

Friday, Jan. 8.—Among the petitions presented, was one from John E. Hinman and H. W. Schroeppel, for the privilege of building a dam across the Oneida river, at Oak-Orchard reef.

On motion of Mr. Maynard, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill relative to certain duties of the clerks of the supreme court, and it was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

In Assembly, among the petitions presented, was one to divide the town of Deerfield, in Oneida county.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. W. K. Fuller, to postpone the sale of the lands advertised by the attorney-general, for arrears of interest, was taken into consideration and adopted.

FOREIGN.

The latest London dates received at New-York, are to the 30th of November.

Our minister, Mr. M'Lane, had an interview with Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, at the office of the board of trade; and on the day following he visited the Earl of Aberdeen. The impression continues that the West-India trade will be again opened to the United States.

The winter set in unusually early in Great-Britain. There were several heavy falls of snow the latter part of November, which had blocked up the roads and prevented the regular arrival of the mails in London.

The Siamese boys are as attractive in London as they were in this country. The principal men had visited them, and Sir R. Carlisle gives it as his opinion, that in the event of the death of either, the survivor might be separated from his dead brother.

Russia & Turkey.—The accounts from Turkey, respecting the fulfilment of the conditions of the treaty of peace, are very contradictory. One account says that the Sultan is wholly unable to pay the first instalment of the indemnity to Russia. Another says that the first instalment has been paid; and that the 5th and 6th corps of the Russian army had taken their departure, previous to the final evacuation of Adrianople.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.—We observe nothing in the proceedings of Congress, during the week ending on Monday last, in the least degree interesting. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, on the 20th ult. instructing the committee on public lands, "to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the public lands among the several states, for the purpose of education and internal improvement, in proportion to the representation of each in the house of representatives," has been since debated from day to day; but no question had been taken upon it at the date of our latest accounts from Washington.

Court of Chancery.—We are requested to call the attention of solicitors in chancery, *in a particular manner,* to the provisons of the 7th and 95th rules of that court, recently adopted by Chancellor Walworth, and which takes effect on the first day of January, 1830. As the rules are imperative, we are informed that no papers can be received by the officers of the court in Albany or New-York, to be placed on the files of the court, unless the solicitor, in compliance with the 7th rule, designates on the back of the papers whether they are to be filed "*before the Chancellor,*" or, "*before the Vice-Chancellor;*" and that no papers can be placed on the files in any of the offices of the registers or clerks, unless in compliance with the requisitions of the 95th rule, they are fairly and legibly written, and paged, and entitled and endorsed *in all cases, and by all parties,* with the complainant's name first.—*Alb. Argus.*

Rail Roads.—The shares in the Liverpool and Manchester rail road sold, before the act was obtained, as high as 58 guineas premium. On the 20th November they were sold at £162 per share, namely £90, the amount of calls on each, and £72 premium. The Bolton and Leigh railway shares are now at a premium of £2; and the shares in the Wigan railway, though just projected, are all taken up, and already at a premium of £4 per share.

A letter from a respectable gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 19th of November last, says—

"You will be rather surprised when I communicate to you that the stockholders in the Sankey canal, the most profitable canal in this kingdom, rising from 100*l.* to 1800*l.* per share, have had a meeting this week, as is most confidently believed, *to take into consideration the expediency of letting it dry, and laying a rail road on it,* and that they are about applying to Parliament for this liberty."

Another Slave-Case.—A black woman, with three children, were brought to this city, on Saturday, from New-York, to await the decision of the supreme court which commences its session to-day, (4th inst.) It seems that their owner, about fourteen months ago, brought them to New-York, but did not register them, and he now wishes to take them back to the south. The Manumission Society disputes his right to do so, and the question is to be determined by the supreme court. They were brought here in the custody of a New-York sheriff, but a number of our coloured people have entered bail for their appearance at court.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Buffalo Journal.—This paper has again made its appearance, after a suspension of several weeks, caused by the late conflagration at Buffalo, by which it will be recollected, Messrs. Day, Follett and Haskins suffered the entire loss of their printing establishment. The *Journal* is now issued on a very large sheet, and exhibits in appearance, as usual, mechanical neatness and editorial ability, on the part of its conductors.

One of the vessels which passed through the Welland canal to Chippewa, was of 85 tons burthen; and both passed the 32 locks in 5 1-2 hours. The passengers, among whom were several of the directors of the company, have published a certificate, that "vessels will hereafter pass from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, through the Welland canal, in 24 hours."

High Ground.—It is said there are two creeks in Cattaraugus county which cross each other at right angles, and each holds its course. If we mistake not, that part of the country presents another interesting fact; two streams (the head-waters of the Genesee and Allegany rivers) run parallel for several rods within sight, in the town of Troupsburgh, Steuben county, one of which finds the Atlantic through the gulf of St. Lawrence, the other through the gulf of Mexico. The time, too, will no doubt come, when the waters of the Conhocton will flow through a cutting of only eight feet, across the summit level on which stands the pleasant village of Bath, in that county, and enter the St. Lawrence, instead of the Chesapeake, to which they are now tributary: There is also a marsh on the summit of the Chemung canal, from which water flows into both these widely separated bays.—*Geneva Gazette.*

A Gang of Counterfeiters, supposed to be not less than ten or twelve in number, were lately routed from their den near Fredonia, Chautauque co. Five were apprehended; three of whom were committed to jail, and two held to bail, who afterwards made their escape. Their principal business was coining half dollars; and it is supposed they have put a large quantity in circulation.

Charles Stebbins, Esq. of Madison county, recently a member of the Senate, was on Friday last, appointed by the Governor and Senate, bank commissioner on the part of the state, under the act of the last session of the legislature.

James Vanderpool, Esq. of Columbia county, was the same day nominated to the Senate, as judge of the 3d circuit.

Walter Bowne, Esq. was on Thursday last, re-elected mayor of the city of New-York, by a majority of one vote.

The members of the Legislature from Long-Island, New-York, &c. came to Albany on the 3d and 4th insts. in steam-boats; a thing unprecedented. The Hudson was still open on Saturday; but it must now be closed.

The Governor of Indiana gives it as his opinion, that the state has gained about 65,700 souls by emigration during the last year, and not less than 5000 by natural increase.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Aikin, Mr. *Alfred Hitchcock,* merchant, to Miss *Jane Foster,* both of this village.

In Ledyard, Cayuga co. on the 30th ult. by Rev. John Clark, Mr. *Egbert Macomber,* to Miss *Ann Benedict,* both of Ledyard.

DEATHS.

In Delhi, Delaware co. on the 28th ult. Hon. *Ebenezer Foote,* aged 74; formerly a member of the Senate of this state, and for many years first judge of the county of Delaware.

At Saquoit, on the 4th inst. Mr. *Jordan Gray,* aged 23.

OSWEGO PRESBYTERY.

The next stated meeting of this body is to be at Camden, the last Tuesday of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order of Presbytery,

D. R. DIXON, *St. Clerk.*

Mexico, Jan. 5, 1830.

JUSTICES' MANUAL.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received a new supply of the Justices' Manual.

They have also for sale, the Revised Statute, entitled, "Of Courts held by Justices of the Peace," with an analysis, marginal notes, and index, by the hundred, lozen, or single. Also, the Blanks required under said statute. *Utica, Jan.* 12, 1830.

FAMILY SUPPLIES,
AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, EXCEPT ARDENT SPIRITS.

THE Subscriber has commenced business at the corner of Hotel & Liberty streets; where he offers for sale, a select assortment of Groceries, such as best Old Hyson Tea: Young Hyson, Hyson-skin & Tonkay Teas: Loaf, lump & brown Sugars: Coffee, Molasses, Ginger, Rice, Lamp Oil: Dipt, mould & spermaceti Candles.—Also, Codfish, Mackerel, Connecticut mess Shad, Pork, Salt; a constant supply of Superfine Flour, by the barrel or less quantity, Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Indian Meal, Butter, Cheese, &c. &c. and most other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store, (except ardent spirits); which will be sold at the lowest prices.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER.

Utica, Dec. 29, 1829. 5*

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published and for sale, the eleventh edition of WOODBRIDGE'S RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, for Schools and Academies; constructed upon a new and original plan, to aid the memory, by comparison and classification; with an enlarged atlas of seven maps and two charts, arranged upon new principles, exhibiting, in addition to what is found in other atlases by means of emblems, figures, &c., the various degrees of civilisation of the inhabitants of the earth; the population, form of government, religion, climate, degree of temperature, and productions of all countries, and the comparative size of towns, rivers, and mountains; by Rev. WM. C. WOODBRIDGE, late teacher in the American Asylum, (foreign correspondent of the Geographical Society of Paris.)

The tenth edition of this work, recently published, consisting of 20,000 copies, has been entirely *disposed of* within eight months from its publication, and a new edition called for. This unexampled sale, and the regular and increasing demand, may be judged as evidence of the peculiar merit of the system. Experience, the best test of merit, has proved that the peculiar plan adopted, conveys a greater amount of permanent knowledge, renders the pupil more intelligent on the subject of geography, and tends more to enlarge the mind, than that of any similar work. Two editions have been published in England, under favourable prospects of an extensive sale in that kingdom. The author of this work has resided in Europe for several years past; has visited the Fellenberg, and other important literary institutions, with special reference to the science of geography and improvements in education.

Care will be taken to introduce into each successive edition such corrections and additions as the state of the globe or new discoveries shall render advisable. Atlases to the present edition are put up in the quarto form, with an enlarged map of the United States, including New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, on an extended scale.

Recommendations of the superior excellence of the plan upon which this work is formed, and of its claims to originality and patronage, have been obtained from literary gentlemen and teachers of the first respectability, both in our own country and in Europe.

☞ For sale by HASTINGS & TRACY.

Utica, Dec. 1, 1829. 48w9

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OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

OFFER to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against

Loss or Damage by Fire,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution in good standing.

The Ætna Insurance Company was incorporated in 1819; and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to insure can apply to Mr. JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, of Utica, who is appointed agent for the county of Oneida and vicinity, with full power to receive proposals and issue policies, without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to this office. *Hartford,* 1829. 37

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c. &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

POETRY AND MUSIC.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"The priest-like father reads the sacred page."
The Cotter's Saturday Night.

'Twas early day; and sunlight stream'd
Soft, through a quiet room;
That hush'd, but not forsaken seem'd;
Still, but with nought of gloom:
For there, secure in happy age,
Whose hope is from above,
A father *commun'd* with the page
Of heaven's recorded love.

Pure fell the beam, and meekly bright
On his grey, holy hair,
And touch'd the book with tenderest light,
As if its shrine was *there:*
But oh! that patriarch's aspect shone
With something lovelier far;
A radiance all the spirit's own,
Caught not from sun or star.

Some word of life e'en then had met
His calm, benignant eye;
Some ancient promise, breathing yet
Of immortality;
Some heart's deep language, where the glow
Of quenchless faith survives;
For every feature said—"I know
That my Redeemer lives."

And silent stood his children by,
Hushing their very breath,
Before the solemn sanctity
Of thoughts o'ersweeping death:
Silent; yet did not each young breast
With love and reverence melt?
Oh! blest be those fair girls, and blest
That home where God is felt!

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVIDENTIAL DELIVERANCE.

"He commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heavens; they go down again into the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man; and are at their wits' end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then they are glad because they are quiet; so he bringeth them to their desired haven. O, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."—PSALM, CVII.

ILLUSTRATION.

From the New-England Herald.

NEWBURYPORT, *Sept. 4th*, 1829.

DEAR SIR—Agreeably to your request, I attempt a description of the distressing scene we passed through on Saturday evening last; from which, by a merciful providence, we escaped with but little more than our lives. We were on board the schooner Hannah and Susan, Christopher Bailey, master, belonging to Newburyport, from which place we had been absent eight days, on a mackerel cruise. On Saturday morning, the 31st ult. we judged ourselves to be fifteen leagues east of Cape-Ann, when we encountered a tremendous gale from east-north east. At this time we judged it prudent to bring the schooner under a two reefed foresail, rig in the flying gib-boom, and endeavour to keep off the land; made preparations likewise to bring the vessel under other sail, in case the foresail should give way. The gale continued to increase, and we made but little headway. At two o'clock we found ourselves in very shoal water, and the seas broke mast-head high. There was now no hope of saving the vessel, and of course, but little of our lives. We were eight in number. Three of us professed religion, and now had an opportunity to prove it. We concluded it proper to address the throne of grace; and accordingly united in prayer—I need not say earnest prayer—beseeching God to spare our lives, if for the best; otherwise to take our souls to himself. After which, those of us who professed religion conversed freely concerning our sudden appearance in eternity; and though we were perfectly calm, and had a humble hope of acceptance with God through Christ, yet the realities of eternity assumed an importance which I cannot describe. Our unconverted shipmates manifested great concern; inquiring of us what they should do to be saved, and besought us to pray for them, while they themselves cried aloud for mercy, most solemnly promising God, should he spare them, to devote the remainder of their lives to him. About 4 o'clock, a man aloft discovered land ahead, probably a mile distant, but as it was thick and rainy, could not tell what land it was. There were likewise breakers on our lee bow, and soon the sea broke all around us. We however wore ship, cleared the breakers, and stood along the land, not knowing precisely where we were, but supposed not far from Cape-Ann. Finding it impossible to keep off much longer, we made all necessary preparation to come to an anchor, or run on shore. We were at a loss what to do. But finally concluded it would be presumption to anchor, as probably the first sea would carry us down. To run on shore was, therefore, our only alternative. This was awfully hazardous; as the shore had every appearance of rocks. This was an awful moment! Our captain informed us, that probably in one half hour we should all be in eternity. We now redoubled our earnestness at the throne of grace, waiting the result of every moment. Each man was advised to lash himself, to prevent washing overboard. The seas ran mountains high; and each as it passed, with its foaming crest, seemed to threaten our little bark with instant destruction. About fifteen minutes after we were headed for the shore, we struck; and on the bosom of the next sea were borne almost high and dry on a sand beach. To our great joy we were all enabled to get ashore; and on our knees gave thanks to almighty God for deliverance. We then united in singing the doxology;—

"To God the Father, God the Son,
"And God the Spirit, three in one," &c.

The tide was about two thirds ebb, when we went on shore. We saved a few clothes, and as it was almost dark, sought an asylum for the night. In the morning we found ourselves to be on Plumb island, and our vessel had gone to pieces. I cannot close this imperfect narrative, without bearing my feeble testimony in favour of that religion, which inspires a hope of a glorious eternity. It was in those awful moments, when we saw instant death before us, that God gave me grace to rely on his almighty arm; and as I look back upon them, I am astonished that my mind should have been so perfectly calm, and my hope so big with immortality. Glory! glory to Him to whom all praise is due! I would only add, that one young man who was with us, since our deliverance has sought and obtained the pearl of great price.

Your's, in the bonds of Christ. S. K.

Reflections.—1. We have here a remarkable instance of the christian's triumphant faith in the midst of dangers, and on the very threshold of another world. 2. We here see, that however unconverted men may live in prosperity, they are not prepared for trouble and death. 3. A most remarkable answer to prayer is given, as soon as prayer is fervently offered and faithfully repeated.

LAST HOURS OF DR. JOHNSON.

The following circumstances connected with the last illness of Dr. Samuel Johnson, says a writer in the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, were communicated by Col. Pownall to Mr. Storey, of Colchester:—

In the near approach of death, Dr. Johnson expressed great dissatisfaction with himself, and with the state of his heart: And in reply to one of his friends, who, in order to comfort him, had referred to his writings in defence of virtue and religion, he said, "Admitting for a moment, that all you say is true, yet how can I tell whether I have done enough?" He therefore refused to be comforted by the ordinary topics of conversation which were proposed to him; and, in consequence, desired to see some clergyman, and described the views and character of the person he wished to consult. A Mr. Winstanby was mentioned, as exactly answering to his wishes; and the doctor desired a note to be written in his name, earnestly requesting his attendance as a minister.—Mr. Winstanby, who was in a most deplorable state of nerves, was overpowered at receiving the note, and was appalled at the thought of encountering the learning and talents of the doctor; being wholly unaware of the meekness with which his heart was to receive the words of salvation. In his perplexity, he consulted with his friend Col. Pownall, who urged him, without delay, to follow what appeared such a remarkable call of Providence. For a time his nervous apprehensions seemed to give way; but they soon returned; and, abandoning all thoughts of a personal interview, he determined on writing the following letter:—

"DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the honour of your note. I am sorry that the state of my health prevents a compliance with your request. My nerves are in so shattered a state, I feel as if I should be quite confounded in your presence; and instead of promoting, should only injure, the cause in which you seek my aid; therefore permit me to write what I should wish to say, were I present. I can conceive what must be the subject of your inquiries; your views of yourself may be changed with your condition; and that in the near approach of death, what you considered mere peccadilloes, have risen into mountains of guilt; while your best actions have, in your esteem, dwindled into nothing. Whatever side you look at, you only see positive trangression, or defective obedience; and hence, in self despair, you may be inquiring, "What shall I do to be saved?" I say to you, in the language of the Baptist, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world!"

When Sir John Hawkins, who read this letter to Dr. Johnson, came to this passage, the doctor interrupted him; anxiously asking, "Does he say so?" It was read to him again; upon which he said, "This is just the man I want to see; write to him again." A second note was sent; and a second answer was returned. Even this repeated solicitation could not prevail. In the second letter Mr. Winstanby enlarged on the subject of the first; and this communication, together with some conversations with the late Mr. Latrobe, (who afterwards visited the doctor), were evidently blessed by God in bringing this great man to a complete renunciation of self, and a simple reliance on Jesus as his Saviour; thus also communicating to him that peace which he could not find elsewhere, and which, when the world was fading from his view, filled the aching void, and dissipated the gloom even of the valley of the shadow of death. It is thus God puts honour upon the doctrine of faith in a crucified Redeemer.

"A TIME TO DANCE," AND "A TIME TO DIE."

In the town of M——, state of New-York, there was, at one period, a lamentable prevalence of those sinful amusements connected with the ball-room and the dance.

There were in M—— a large number of Universalists, who were decidedly opposed to the progress of evangelical religion, and as decidedly the friends and patrons of those amusements which tend to banish serious reflection, and to bring the whole soul under the debasing influence of this world. Mrs. G. was of this number and character. She, with her husband, who was an active, enterprising man, had risen, in a few years, from humble circumstances, to some distinction in society, and from poverty to wealth.

One evening, memorable in the annals of amusement in M——, Mrs. G. was present. All was hilarity and mirth around her. But from some cause, Mrs. G. had not her accustomed flow of spirits. She had been slightly indisposed, but was now apparently well. Whatever might have been the cause, Mrs. G. did not fully participate in the general mirth that surrounded her. A gentleman present, who was an intimate acquaintance, attempted to rally her: "Why, Mrs. G. you seem rather sober; are you becoming serious, or are you growing old?" "I am not very serious," replied Mrs. G. "and not so old but that I can dance; and if you doubt it, I will dance with you." The offer was joyfully accepted. "Give place, ladies," said the gentleman, as he led her into the forming circle, "Mrs. G. is going to join us." New joy now animated all countenances; the music gave forth its thrilling strains. "On with the dance!" seemed the impulse of every heart. The dance went on: Mrs. G. moved a few steps, and sunk down, a lifeless corpse!

I looked on her lifeless clay when it was clad in the vestments of the grave; on her husband, in his widowed loneliness; and on her children that were motherless. I followed her poor remains to the silent tomb; and as I looked into the house appointed for all living, I said, "Is there a time to dance? There is surely a time to die; and it is a sad meeting when they come on the same day."

TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

Some time since, the officers of a United States vessel brought to Norfolk a boy from the Sandwich Islands. The little fellow, apparently about fifteen years old, attracted considerable curiosity, and especially among the clergy, on account probably as well of the missionary operations carried on among the islands, as of the peculiar appearance of a South Sea Indian.

The boy had evidently been taught much of God and religion, and manifested a peculiar reverence for the missionaries, of whom he never spoke but with the utmost deference. On this account, when visited by a minister, he was always introduced by Mr. W. with whom the boy resided, as a missionary, (or to use his own phraseology mikkenary). On those occasions John (this was his name) was always exceedingly grave and demure. One day, Dr. —— was introduced as a mikkenary, and not long after he was asked to take a glass of toddy, to which he consented—John at the same time looking at him with astonishment. As soon as he had drank his glass, and while he was in the act, John retired from the room in a retrograde direction, exclaiming, "No mikkenary—no mikkenary; mikkenary no drink grog." This speaks volumes in favour of the Sandwich Islands missionaries, as well as the cause of temperance.—*Religious Her.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANECDOTE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Boston Sabbath School Union, last week, Rev. Mr. Green related the following anecdote:—

A native boy in the Sandwich Islands, who had been taught by the missionaries there in a sabbath school, delivered an address at one of the public exhibitions. A native woman who was present, sat near the lad, weeping. After he had finished, he asked her why she wept. "Oh!" said she, "I weep that I had not before heard of the christian religion and the sabbath school.—Had I been thus privileged, I might now have had as pleasing and as good a son and boy as you. But I was sunk in ignorance and wickedness, and *I murdered my helpless infant!*" Ah! said Mr. Green, how many parents, who have been deprived of, or who have neglected the sabbath school, will at last have occasion to mourn over their immoral children, and to say, Oh that we had sent them to these schools! We should not then have had our last hours embittered with their profaneness, or their dissolute habits.

A BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.

Dr. Dwight closes a sermon "on the happiness of heaven," with the following beautiful simile:—

To the eye of man, the sun appears a pure light; a mass of unmingled glory. Were we to ascend with continued flight towards this luminary, and could, like the eagle, gaze directly on its lustre, we should in our progress behold its greatness continually enlarge, and its splendour become every moment more intense. As we rose through the heavens, we should see a little orb changing gradually into a great world; and, as we advanced nearer and nearer, should behold it expanding every way, until all that was before us became a universe of excessive and universal glory. Thus the heavenly inhabitant will, at the commencement of his happy existence, see the divine system filled with magnificence and splendour, and arrayed in glory and beauty; and as he advances over and through the successive periods of duration, will behold all things more and more luminous, transporting and sun-like, forever.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

A correspondent of the Fredericksburgh Arena, speaks in the following language of chief justice Marshall:—Sauntering to the market this morning before sunrise, I saw the chief justice Marshall, striding along between the rows of fish, flesh, fowl, and vegetables, busily catering for his household.—Nobody seemed to notice him; it was evidently an every day occurrence. He had on the same coarse, dark-mixed black (far from superfine) which he wears in the Convention. As he bought a piece of meat, or other provision, he deposited it in a basket carried by a servant in waiting. But I am told it is no uncommon thing for him to discard the luxury of a servant, and to be seen carrying home with his own hand, a turkey or a fish, that he has purchased in market.—Would that the simplicity, by which this man so beautifully illustrates the character of a republican magistrate, were more usual in this republican country.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS IN WAX.

A French lady, Madame Louis, has succeeded in producing flowers in wax, of such exquisite delicacy, as to be suited for botanical study. Some specimens have been presented to the Duchess of Berri, and others exhibited to the Parisian public, possessing all the brilliancy of colouring and elaborate minuteness of structure, which are remarkable in the living plants.

It is always term time in the court of conscience. It is human to err, but diabolical to persevere. It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$145 00a	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	145 00a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. taess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a48
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	5 12a5 25	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	——— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 50a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 06	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 10a1 12	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	67a	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	62a65	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	55a56	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE,

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks, - -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank -	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh - -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-2	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City -	do
Newburgh* - -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others - -	1-2
Middle District -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County -	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill - - -	do	Chester County -	1-2
Troy - - -	do	Delaware County -	do
Farmers', Troy* -	do	Reading - -	3-4
Mohawk - - -	do	York - - -	1
Geneva - - -	3-4	Pittsburgh - -	do
Utica - - -	do	Gettysburgh - -	do
Utica Branch - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Auburn - - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ontario - - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Central - - -	do	Greensburgh - -	5
Chenango - -	do	Brownville - -	do
Rochester - -	do	Silver-Lake -	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County -	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara - -	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh - -	do	Snowhill - -	do
Greene county -	do	Princess Ann -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland - -	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath - - -	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville - -	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine - -	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset - -	do	Franklin - -	do
Kennebec - -	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy -	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others - -	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank -	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter - -	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others - -	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe - -	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta - -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Steubenville -	do
Farmers', Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mec. -	do
All others - -	1-2	Lancaster - -	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Mount-Pleasant -	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve -	do
Derby - - -	do	Columbus - -	do
Thames - -	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
All others - -	1-2	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	5
Pawtucket	stopped	Michigan - -	2
All others	1-2	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston - -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,

Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the month, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness, whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance;—whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and invcterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August*, 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in prononncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and import ant remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July*, 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation, and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

To Dr. G. Marshall. June, 1829.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

WALKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Consumption, Asthma, Hooping-Cough, Common Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Quinsey, Catarrh, Cholic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Hypocondriac Affections, Phthisic, Fits of every kind, Jaundice, Scurvy, and Measles. It is also a preventive of contagion, and extremely efficacious in most cases of debility.

We the subscribers, having used ourselves and in our families, the medicine called the "Essence of Life," prepared by Dr. Serv l Walker, of this town, think it a valuable remedy; efficacious, particularly, in coughs, complaints of the lungs, and in the incipient stages of consumption; and do cheerfully recommend it to the public; believing that if those suffering from the above and other similar complaints would make fair trial of it, they would find relief, and an ample reward for their trouble. Dummerston, Vt. Jan. 29, 1829.

HOSEA BECKLEY, Minister of the Gospel.
ASA KNIGHT. JOSEPH DUNCAN.
A. KEYES, Att'y at Law, Putney, Vt.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Utica. 45

Dr. HOWEL's VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above mentioned Medicines, now present to the public the following articles of Dr. H.'s preparation:—

Golden Tincture of China, for scrofula, incipient consumption, diseases of the liver, bones, ulcers, &c.

Compound Vegetable Tincture, for the cure o obstinate ulcers, scrofulous swellings, tetters, &c. It has cured these complaints, of even eighteen years standing, when every other remedy has failed.

Red Drops, and *Vegetable Lotion,* for the effectual cure of rheumatic pains, fresh wounds, cuts, bruises, burns, frozen feet, &c.

Health Drops, for sickness of the stomach, cholic, fits, gout, and for the general preservation of health.

Family Pills, for the removal and cure of the various diseases incidental to families.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the above mentioned articles might be added; but we subjoin only the following, from a resident of this village:—

Having for a considerable time been afflicted with a disease of the lungs, and tried various remedies without any effect, while on a travelling tour for my health, I was induced to make trial of Dr. Howel's Vegetable Medicines, from which I experienced a very beneficial effect; and would without hesitation recommend them to persons afflicted with the diseases for which they are prepared. His Pills I consider a better family medicine than any other with which I am acquainted. Utica, Nov. 6, 1829. WM. BLACKWOOD.

Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, Agents. 45

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy,* or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica. 51

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adopted to the use of families,* and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy,* in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints of children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street

August 25, 1829. 34

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits. CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

BY order of the Hon. James Dean, Esquire, a judge of the court of common pleas of Oneida county, counsellor, &c: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Huet O. Hills,* of Vernon in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before said judge, at his office in Utica, in said county, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the "act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed April 12, 1813. Dated Nov. 27, 1829.

48w6 HUET O. HILLS. *Insolvent.*

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Alfred B. Hatheway,* an imprisoned and insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in the